

HOUSE BILL No. 1006

DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 15-3-2-13; IC 16-31-3-14.5; IC 16-42-3-4; IC 22-11-20; IC 25-1-1.1; IC 31-30-1-4; IC 34-24-1-1; IC 34-30-3-2; IC 35-38-1-7.1; IC 35-42-1-1; IC 35-43; IC 35-45-6-1; IC 35-47-4-5; IC 35-48-4; IC 35-50-2-2; IC 35-50-2-9.

Synopsis: Methamphetamine and its precursors. Specifies that a violation of the rules of the state chemist concerning agricultural ammonia is a Class C infraction. Makes the criminal penalties for offenses relating to methamphetamine equivalent to the penalties for offenses relating to cocaine. Makes conforming changes. Makes it a Class D felony to: (1) store or transport anhydrous ammonia in violation of a law governing anhydrous ammonia equipment; (2) commit criminal mischief that damages equipment used to store, handle, or transport anhydrous ammonia; (3) commit criminal conversion of anhydrous ammonia or related equipment; or (4) possess anhydrous ammonia if the anhydrous ammonia is possessed with the intent to manufacture methamphetamine. Makes possession of anhydrous ammonia or two or more chemical reagents or precursors with intent to manufacture methamphetamine a Class C felony if the substances are possessed on a school bus or within 1,000 feet of a school, family housing project, or public park. Exempts a person from civil liability that results from the theft or criminal conversion of anhydrous ammonia or a container for anhydrous ammonia.

Effective: July 1, 2001.

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January 8, 2001, read first time and referred to Committee on Courts and Criminal Code.



Introduced

First Regular Session 112th General Assembly (2001)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in **this style type**, and deletions will appear in ~~this style type~~.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or ~~this style type~~ reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2000 General Assembly.

HOUSE BILL No. 1006

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning criminal law and procedure.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

1 SECTION 1. IC 15-3-2-13 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
2 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2001]: Sec. 13. (a) A person who
3 violates:

4 (1) this chapter; or

5 (2) **a rule adopted under this chapter;**
6 commits a Class C infraction.

7 (b) The prosecuting attorney of any judicial circuit in which a
8 violation has occurred and to whom any violation has been reported by
9 the state chemist shall institute the appropriate proceedings and
10 prosecute the same in a court. Before the state chemist reports a
11 violation for prosecution, an opportunity shall be given the person to
12 present his views. The state chemist need not report for prosecution
13 minor violations of this chapter whenever he believes that the public
14 interest is best served by other action.

15 (b) (c) The state chemist may apply for a temporary or permanent
16 injunction restraining any person from violating or continuing to
17 violate this chapter or any rule or regulation promulgated under this

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chapter, notwithstanding the existence of other remedies at law. The injunction shall be issued without bond.

SECTION 2. IC 16-31-3-14.5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2001]: Sec. 14.5. The commission may permanently revoke a license or certificate under procedures provided by section 14 of this chapter if the individual who holds the license or certificate issued under this title is convicted of any of the following:

(1) Dealing in cocaine, ~~or~~ a narcotic drug, **or methamphetamine** under IC 35-48-4-1.

(2) Dealing in a schedule I, II, or III controlled substance under IC 35-48-4-2.

(3) Dealing in a schedule IV controlled substance under IC 35-48-4-3.

(4) Dealing in a schedule V controlled substance under IC 35-48-4-4.

(5) Dealing in a substance represented to be a controlled substance under IC 35-48-4-4.5.

(6) Knowingly or intentionally manufacturing, advertising, distributing, or possessing with intent to manufacture, advertise, or distribute a substance represented to be a controlled substance under IC 35-48-4-4.6.

(7) Dealing in a counterfeit substance under IC 35-48-4-5.

(8) Dealing in marijuana, hash oil, or hashish under IC 35-48-4-10(b).

(9) Conspiracy under IC 35-41-5-2 to commit an offense listed in subdivisions (1) through (8).

(10) Attempt under IC 35-41-5-1 to commit an offense listed in subdivisions (1) through (8).

(11) A crime of violence (as defined in IC 35-50-1-2(a)).

(12) An offense in any other jurisdiction in which the elements of the offense for which the conviction was entered are substantially similar to the elements of an offense described under subdivisions (1) through (11).

SECTION 3. IC 16-42-3-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2001]: Sec. 4. A drug or device is considered to be misbranded under any of the following conditions:

(1) If the labeling of the drug or device is false or misleading in any way.

(2) If the drug or device is in package form unless the drug or device bears a label containing:

(A) the name and place of business of the manufacturer,

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1 packer, or distributor; and

2 (B) an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents in
3 terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

4 However, under clause (B) reasonable variations shall be
5 permitted and exemptions as to small packages shall be
6 established by rules adopted by the state department.

7 (3) If any word, statement, or other information required to appear
8 on the label or labeling, under this chapter or a rule adopted under
9 IC 16-42-1-2 is not prominently placed on the drug or device with
10 conspicuousness (as compared with other words, statements,
11 designs, or devices in the labeling) and in such terms that make
12 the label likely to be read and understood by the ordinary
13 individual under customary conditions of purchase and use.

14 (4) If the drug or device:

15 (A) is for use by humans; and

16 (B) contains any quantity of the narcotic or hypnotic substance
17 alpha-eucaine, barbituric acid, beta-eucaine, bromal, cannabis,
18 carbromal, chloral, coca, cocaine, codeine, heroin, marijuana,
19 morphine, opium, paraldehyde, peyote, **methamphetamine**,
20 or sulphonmethane, or any chemical derivative of such
21 substance, which derivative after investigation has been found
22 to be and is designated as habit forming, by rules adopted by
23 the state department under IC 16-42-1 through IC 16-42-4 or
24 by regulations issued under 21 U.S.C. 352(d);

25 unless the label on the drug or device bears the name and quantity
26 or proportion of that substance or derivative and the statement
27 "Warning - May Be Habit Forming".

28 (5) If a drug, unless the following conditions are met:

29 (A) The label on the drug bears, to the exclusion of any other
30 nonproprietary name except the applicable systematic
31 chemical name or the chemical formula, the following:

32 (i) The established name of the drug, if any.

33 (ii) If the drug is fabricated from at least two (2) ingredients,
34 the established name and quantity of each active ingredient,
35 including the kind and quantity or proportion of any alcohol
36 and, whether active or not, the established name and
37 quantity or proportion of any bromides, ether, chloroform,
38 acetanilid, acetphenetidin, amidopyrine, antipyrine, atropine,
39 hyoscine, hyoscyamine, arsenic, digitalis, digitalis
40 glucosides, mercury, ouabain, strophanthin, strychnine,
41 thyroid, or any derivative or preparation of those substances
42 contained in the drug. However, the requirement for stating

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the quantity of the active ingredients, other than the quantity of those specifically named in this subdivision, applies only to prescription drugs.

(B) If a prescription drug, the established name of the drug or ingredient on the label (and on any labeling on which a name for the drug or ingredient is used) is printed prominently and in type at least half as large as that used for any proprietary name or designation for the drug or ingredient.

However, to the extent that compliance with the requirements of clause (A)(ii) or clause (B) is impracticable, exemptions shall be allowed under rules adopted by the state department or by regulations promulgated under the Federal Act.

(6) Unless the drug's or device's labeling bears:

(A) adequate directions for use; and

(B) adequate warnings against use in those pathological conditions or by children where the drug's or device's use may be dangerous to health or against unsafe dosage or methods or duration of administration or application in the manner and form that is necessary for the protection of users.

However, if any requirement of clause (A) as applied to any drug or device is not necessary for the protection of the public health, the state department shall adopt rules exempting the drug or device from that requirement.

(7) If a drug purports to be a drug the name of which is recognized in an official compendium, unless the drug is packaged and labeled as prescribed in the compendium. However, the method of packing may be modified with the consent of the state department in accordance with regulations promulgated by the federal security administrator under the Federal Act. Whenever a drug is recognized in both the United States Pharmacopoeia and the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States, the drug is subject to the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia with respect to packaging and labeling unless the drug is labeled and offered for sale as a homeopathic drug. In that case the drug is subject to the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States and not to the United States Pharmacopoeia.

(8) If a drug or device has been found by the federal security administrator or the state department to be a drug liable to deterioration, unless the drug or device is packaged in a form and manner and the drug's or device's label bears a statement of such precautions as the federal security administrator or the state

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department requires by rule or regulation as necessary for the protection of the public health. A rule or regulation may not be established for any drug recognized in an official compendium until the federal security administrator or the state department informs the appropriate body charged with the revision of the compendium of the need for the packaging or labeling requirements and that body fails within a reasonable time to prescribe requirements.

(9) If a drug's container is made, formed, or filled as to be misleading.

(10) If a drug is an imitation of another drug.

(11) If a drug is offered for sale under the name of another drug.

(12) If a drug is or purports to be or is represented to be a drug composed wholly or partly of insulin, unless:

(A) the drug is from a batch with respect to which a certificate or release has been issued under Section 506 of the Federal Act; and

(B) the certificate or release is in effect with respect to the drug.

(13) If a drug is or purports to be or is represented to be a drug composed wholly or partly of any kind of penicillin, streptomycin, chlorotetracycline, chloramphenicol, bacitracin, or any other antibiotic drug, or any derivative of those drugs, unless:

(A) the drug is from a batch with respect to which a certificate or release has been issued under Section 507 of the Federal Act; and

(B) the certificate or release is in effect with respect to that drug.

However, this subdivision does not apply to any drug or class of drugs exempted by regulations promulgated under Section 507(c) or 507(d) of the Federal Act.

(14) If a drug or device is dangerous to health when used in the dosage, or with the frequency or duration prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling of the drug or device.

(15) Under the conditions described in section 6 of this chapter.

SECTION 4. IC 22-11-20 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2001]:

Chapter 20. Anhydrous Ammonia

Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "appurtenances" includes pumps, compressors, safety relief devices, liquid level gauging devices, valves, and pressure gauges.

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1 **Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "container" includes vessels,**
 2 **tanks, cylinders, or spheres.**

3 **Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "equipment law" has the**
 4 **meaning set forth in IC 22-12-1-11.**

5 **Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "law" includes the following:**

- 6 (1) **IC 13 or a rule adopted under IC 13.**
- 7 (2) **IC 15-3-2 or a rule adopted under IC 15-3-2.**
- 8 (3) **IC 22-8-1.1 or a rule adopted under IC 22-8-1.1.**
- 9 (4) **An equipment law.**

10 **Sec. 5. A person who knowingly or intentionally fails to store or**
 11 **transport anhydrous ammonia (NH₃):**

- 12 (1) **in a container that does not; or**
- 13 (2) **with appurtenances that do not;**

14 **conform to the requirements of a law governing the design,**
 15 **construction, location, installation, or operation of equipment for**
 16 **storage, handling, use, or transportation of anhydrous ammonia**
 17 **(NH₃) commits a Class D felony.**

18 SECTION 5. IC 25-1-1.1-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 19 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2001]: Sec. 2. A board, a
 20 commission, or a committee may suspend or revoke a license or
 21 certificate issued under this title by the board, the commission, or the
 22 committee if the individual who holds the license or certificate is
 23 convicted of any of the following:

- 24 (1) **Possession of cocaine, ~~or~~ a narcotic drug, or**
 25 **methamphetamine under IC 35-48-4-6.**
- 26 (2) **Possession of a controlled substance under IC 35-48-4-7(a).**
- 27 (3) **Fraudulently obtaining a controlled substance under**
 28 **IC 35-48-4-7(b).**
- 29 (4) **Manufacture of paraphernalia as a Class D felony under**
 30 **IC 35-48-4-8.1(b).**
- 31 (5) **Dealing in paraphernalia as a Class D felony under**
 32 **IC 35-48-4-8.5(b).**
- 33 (6) **Possession of paraphernalia as a Class D felony under**
 34 **IC 35-48-4-8.3(b).**
- 35 (7) **Possession of marijuana, hash oil, or hashish as a Class D**
 36 **felony under IC 35-48-4-11.**
- 37 (8) **Maintaining a common nuisance under IC 35-48-4-13.**
- 38 (9) **An offense relating to registration, labeling, and prescription**
 39 **forms under IC 35-48-4-14.**
- 40 (10) **Conspiracy under IC 35-41-5-2 to commit an offense listed**
 41 **in subdivisions (1) through (9).**
- 42 (11) **Attempt under IC 35-41-5-1 to commit an offense listed in**



subdivisions (1) through (9).

(12) An offense in any other jurisdiction in which the elements of the offense for which the conviction was entered are substantially similar to the elements of an offense described under subdivisions (1) through (11).

SECTION 6. IC 25-1-1.1-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2001]: Sec. 3. A board, a commission, or a committee shall revoke or suspend a license or certificate issued under this title by the board, the commission, or the committee if the individual who holds the license or certificate is convicted of any of the following:

(1) Dealing in cocaine, ~~or~~ a narcotic drug, **or methamphetamine** under IC 35-48-4-1.

(2) Dealing in a schedule I, II, or III controlled substance under IC 35-48-4-2.

(3) Dealing in a schedule IV controlled substance under IC 35-48-4-3.

(4) Dealing in a schedule V controlled substance under IC 35-48-4-4.

(5) Dealing in a substance represented to be a controlled substance under IC 35-48-4-4.5.

(6) Knowingly or intentionally manufacturing, advertising, distributing, or possessing with intent to manufacture, advertise, or distribute a substance represented to be a controlled substance under IC 35-48-4-4.6.

(7) Dealing in a counterfeit substance under IC 35-48-4-5.

(8) Dealing in marijuana, hash oil, or hashish under IC 35-48-4-10(b).

(9) Conspiracy under IC 35-41-5-2 to commit an offense listed in subdivisions (1) through (8).

(10) Attempt under IC 35-41-5-1 to commit an offense listed in subdivisions (1) through (8).

(11) An offense in any other jurisdiction in which the elements of the offense for which the conviction was entered are substantially similar to the elements of an offense described under subdivisions (1) through (10).

(12) A violation of any federal or state drug law or rule related to wholesale legend drug distributors licensed under IC 25-26-14.

SECTION 7. IC 31-30-1-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2001]: Sec. 4. (a) The juvenile court does not have jurisdiction over an individual for an alleged violation of:

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1 (1) IC 35-42-1-1 (murder);
 2 (2) IC 35-42-3-2 (kidnapping);
 3 (3) IC 35-42-4-1 (rape);
 4 (4) IC 35-42-4-2 (criminal deviate conduct);
 5 (5) IC 35-42-5-1 (robbery) if:
 6 (A) the robbery was committed while armed with a deadly
 7 weapon; or
 8 (B) the robbery results in bodily injury or serious bodily
 9 injury;
 10 (6) IC 35-42-5-2 (carjacking);
 11 (7) IC 35-45-9-3 (criminal gang activity);
 12 (8) IC 35-45-9-4 (criminal gang intimidation);
 13 (9) IC 35-47-2-1 (carrying a handgun without a license);
 14 (10) IC 35-47-10 (children and firearms);
 15 (11) IC 35-47-5-4.1 (dealing in a sawed-off shotgun);
 16 (12) IC 35-48-4-1 (dealing in cocaine, ~~or~~ a narcotic drug, **or**
 17 **methamphetamine**);
 18 (13) IC 35-48-4-2 (dealing in a schedule I, II, or III controlled
 19 substance);
 20 (14) IC 35-48-4-3 (dealing in a schedule IV controlled substance);
 21 or
 22 (15) any offense that may be joined under IC 35-34-1-9(a)(2) with
 23 any crime listed in subdivisions (1) through (14);
 24 if the individual was at least sixteen (16) years of age at the time of the
 25 alleged violation.

26 (b) Once an individual described in subsection (a) has been charged
 27 with any crime listed in subsection (a)(1) through (a)(15), the court
 28 having adult criminal jurisdiction shall retain jurisdiction over the case
 29 even if the individual pleads guilty to or is convicted of a lesser
 30 included offense. A plea of guilty to or a conviction of a lesser included
 31 offense does not vest jurisdiction in the juvenile court.

32 SECTION 8. IC 34-24-1-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 33 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2001]: Sec. 1. (a) The following
 34 may be seized:

35 (1) All vehicles (as defined by IC 35-41-1), if they are used or are
 36 intended for use by the person or persons in possession of them to
 37 transport or in any manner to facilitate the transportation of the
 38 following:

39 (A) A controlled substance for the purpose of committing,
 40 attempting to commit, or conspiring to commit any of the
 41 following:

42 (i) Dealing in cocaine, ~~or~~ a narcotic drug, **or**



- 1 **methamphetamine** (IC 35-48-4-1).
 2 (ii) Dealing in a schedule I, II, or III controlled substance
 3 (IC 35-48-4-2).
 4 (iii) Dealing in a schedule IV controlled substance
 5 (IC 35-48-4-3).
 6 (iv) Dealing in a schedule V controlled substance
 7 (IC 35-48-4-4).
 8 (v) Dealing in a counterfeit substance (IC 35-48-4-5).
 9 (vi) Possession of cocaine, ~~or~~ a narcotic drug, **or**
 10 **methamphetamine** (IC 35-48-4-6).
 11 (vii) Dealing in paraphernalia (IC 35-48-4-8.5).
 12 (viii) Dealing in marijuana, hash oil, or hashish
 13 (IC 35-48-4-10).
 14 (B) Any stolen (IC 35-43-4-2) or converted property
 15 (IC 35-43-4-3) if the retail or repurchase value of that property
 16 is one hundred dollars (\$100) or more.
 17 (C) Any hazardous waste in violation of IC 13-30-6-6.
 18 (2) All money, negotiable instruments, securities, weapons,
 19 communications devices, or any property commonly used as
 20 consideration for a violation of IC 35-48-4 (other than items
 21 subject to forfeiture under IC 16-42-20-5 or IC 16-6-8.5-5.1
 22 before its repeal):
 23 (A) furnished or intended to be furnished by any person in
 24 exchange for an act that is in violation of a criminal statute;
 25 (B) used to facilitate any violation of a criminal statute; or
 26 (C) traceable as proceeds of the violation of a criminal statute.
 27 (3) Any portion of real or personal property purchased with
 28 money that is traceable as a proceed of a violation of a criminal
 29 statute.
 30 (4) A vehicle that is used by a person to:
 31 (A) commit, attempt to commit, or conspire to commit;
 32 (B) facilitate the commission of; or
 33 (C) escape from the commission of;
 34 murder (IC 35-42-1-1), kidnapping (IC 35-42-3-2), criminal
 35 confinement (IC 35-42-3-3), rape (IC 35-42-4-1), child molesting
 36 (IC 35-42-4-3), or child exploitation (IC 35-42-4-4).
 37 (5) Real property owned by a person who uses it to commit any of
 38 the following as a Class A felony, a Class B felony, or a Class C
 39 felony:
 40 (A) Dealing in cocaine, ~~or~~ a narcotic drug, **or**
 41 **methamphetamine** (IC 35-48-4-1).
 42 (B) Dealing in a schedule I, II, or III controlled substance

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- 1 (IC 35-48-4-2).
 2 (C) Dealing in a schedule IV controlled substance
 3 (IC 35-48-4-3).
 4 (D) Dealing in marijuana, hash oil, or hashish (IC 35-48-4-10).
 5 (6) Equipment and recordings used by a person to commit fraud
 6 under IC 35-43-5-4(11).
 7 (7) Recordings sold, rented, transported, or possessed by a person
 8 in violation of IC 24-4-10.
 9 (8) Property (as defined by IC 35-41-1-23) or an enterprise (as
 10 defined by IC 35-45-6-1) that is the object of a corrupt business
 11 influence violation (IC 35-45-6-2).
 12 (9) Unlawful telecommunications devices (as defined in
 13 IC 35-45-13-6) and plans, instructions, or publications used to
 14 commit an offense under IC 35-45-13.
 15 (b) A vehicle used by any person as a common or contract carrier in
 16 the transaction of business as a common or contract carrier is not
 17 subject to seizure under this section, unless it can be proven by a
 18 preponderance of the evidence that the owner of the vehicle knowingly
 19 permitted the vehicle to be used to engage in conduct that subjects it to
 20 seizure under subsection (a).
 21 (c) Money, negotiable instruments, securities, weapons,
 22 communications devices, or any property commonly used as
 23 consideration for a violation of IC 35-48-4 found near or on a person
 24 who is committing, attempting to commit, or conspiring to commit any
 25 of the following offenses shall be admitted into evidence in an action
 26 under this chapter as prima facie evidence that the money, negotiable
 27 instrument, security, or other thing of value is property that has been
 28 used or was to have been used to facilitate the violation of a criminal
 29 statute or is the proceeds of the violation of a criminal statute:
 30 (1) IC 35-48-4-1 (dealing in cocaine, ~~or~~ a narcotic drug, **or**
 31 **methamphetamine**).
 32 (2) IC 35-48-4-2 (dealing in a schedule I, II, or III controlled
 33 substance).
 34 (3) IC 35-48-4-3 (dealing in a schedule IV controlled substance).
 35 (4) IC 35-48-4-4 (dealing in a schedule V controlled substance)
 36 as a Class B felony.
 37 (5) IC 35-48-4-6 (possession of cocaine, ~~or~~ a narcotic drug, **or**
 38 **methamphetamine**) as a Class A felony, Class B felony, or Class
 39 C felony.
 40 (6) IC 35-48-4-10 (dealing in marijuana, hash oil, or hashish) as
 41 a Class C felony.
 42 SECTION 9. IC 34-30-3-2 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE

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AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2001]: **Sec 2. The victim or agent of a victim of theft under IC 35-43-4-2(a) or criminal conversion (IC 35-43-4-3) of anhydrous ammonia (NH₃) or container used to store or transport anhydrous ammonia (NH₃) is immune for civil liable for damages resulting from the possession or use of the property by another person to commit a violation of IC 35-48-4 if the victim or agent of a victim did not:**

(1) **commit a crime involving the property that is the subject of the theft or criminal conversion; or**

(2) **willfully or intentionally commit a violation of an applicable law, rule, or regulation governing the design, construction, location, installation, or operation of equipment for storage, handling, use, or transportation of anhydrous ammonia (NH₃) that proximately caused the theft or criminal conversion.**

SECTION 10. IC 35-38-1-7.1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.183-1999, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2001]: **Sec. 7.1. (a)** In determining what sentence to impose for a crime, the court shall consider:

(1) the risk that the person will commit another crime;

(2) the nature and circumstances of the crime committed;

(3) the person's:

(A) prior criminal record;

(B) character; and

(C) condition;

(4) whether the victim of the crime was less than twelve (12) years of age or at least sixty-five (65) years of age;

(5) whether the person violated a protective order issued against the person under IC 31-15 or IC 31-16 (or IC 31-1-11.5 before its repeal) or IC 34-26-2 (or IC 34-4-5.1 before its repeal); and

(6) any oral or written statement made by a victim of the crime.

(b) The court may consider the following factors as aggravating circumstances or as favoring imposing consecutive terms of imprisonment:

(1) The person has recently violated the conditions of any probation, parole, or pardon granted to the person.

(2) The person has a history of criminal or delinquent activity.

(3) The person is in need of correctional or rehabilitative treatment that can best be provided by commitment of the person to a penal facility.

(4) Imposition of a reduced sentence or suspension of the



1 sentence and imposition of probation would depreciate the
2 seriousness of the crime.

3 (5) The victim of the crime was less than twelve (12) years of age
4 or at least sixty-five (65) years of age.

5 (6) The victim of the crime was mentally or physically infirm.

6 (7) The person committed a forcible felony while wearing a
7 garment designed to resist the penetration of a bullet.

8 (8) The person committed a sex crime listed in subsection (e) and:

9 (A) the crime created an epidemiologically demonstrated risk
10 of transmission of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
11 and involved the sex organ of one (1) person and the mouth,
12 anus, or sex organ of another person;

13 (B) the person had knowledge that the person was a carrier of
14 HIV; and

15 (C) the person had received risk counseling as described in
16 subsection (g).

17 (9) The person committed an offense related to controlled
18 substances listed in subsection (f) if:

19 (A) the offense involved:

20 (i) the delivery by any person to another person; or

21 (ii) the use by any person on another person;

22 of a contaminated sharp (as defined in IC 16-41-16-2) or other
23 paraphernalia that creates an epidemiologically demonstrated
24 risk of transmission of HIV by involving percutaneous contact;

25 (B) the person had knowledge that the person was a carrier of
26 the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV); and

27 (C) the person had received risk counseling as described in
28 subsection (g).

29 (10) The person committed the offense in an area of a
30 consolidated or second class city that is designated as a public
31 safety improvement area by the Indiana criminal justice institute
32 under IC 36-8-19.5.

33 (11) The injury to or death of the victim of the crime was the
34 result of shaken baby syndrome (as defined in IC 16-41-40-2).

35 (12) Before the commission of the crime, the person administered
36 to the victim of the crime, without the victim's knowledge, a
37 sedating drug or a drug that had a hypnotic effect on the victim,
38 or the person had knowledge that such a drug had been
39 administered to the victim without the victim's knowledge.

40 (13) The person:

41 (A) committed trafficking with an inmate under IC 35-44-3-9;
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1 (B) is an employee of the penal facility.

2 (c) The court may consider the following factors as mitigating
3 circumstances or as favoring suspending the sentence and imposing
4 probation:

5 (1) The crime neither caused nor threatened serious harm to
6 persons or property, or the person did not contemplate that it
7 would do so.

8 (2) The crime was the result of circumstances unlikely to recur.

9 (3) The victim of the crime induced or facilitated the offense.

10 (4) There are substantial grounds tending to excuse or justify the
11 crime, though failing to establish a defense.

12 (5) The person acted under strong provocation.

13 (6) The person has no history of delinquency or criminal activity,
14 or the person has led a law-abiding life for a substantial period
15 before commission of the crime.

16 (7) The person is likely to respond affirmatively to probation or
17 short term imprisonment.

18 (8) The character and attitudes of the person indicate that the
19 person is unlikely to commit another crime.

20 (9) The person has made or will make restitution to the victim of
21 the crime for the injury, damage, or loss sustained.

22 (10) Imprisonment of the person will result in undue hardship to
23 the person or the dependents of the person.

24 (11) The person was convicted of a crime involving the use of
25 force against a person who had repeatedly inflicted physical or
26 sexual abuse upon the convicted person and evidence shows that
27 the convicted person suffered from the effects of battery as a
28 result of the past course of conduct of the individual who is the
29 victim of the crime for which the person was convicted.

30 (d) The criteria listed in subsections (b) and (c) do not limit the
31 matters that the court may consider in determining the sentence.

32 (e) For the purposes of this article, the following crimes are
33 considered sex crimes:

34 (1) Rape (IC 35-42-4-1).

35 (2) Criminal deviate conduct (IC 35-42-4-2).

36 (3) Child molesting (IC 35-42-4-3).

37 (4) Child seduction (IC 35-42-4-7).

38 (5) Prostitution (IC 35-45-4-2).

39 (6) Patronizing a prostitute (IC 35-45-4-3).

40 (7) Incest (IC 35-46-1-3).

41 (8) Sexual misconduct with a minor under IC 35-42-4-9(a).

42 (f) For the purposes of this article, the following crimes are

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considered offenses related to controlled substances:

- (1) Dealing in cocaine, ~~or~~ a narcotic drug, **or methamphetamine** (IC 35-48-4-1).
- (2) Dealing in a schedule I, II, or III controlled substance (IC 35-48-4-2).
- (3) Dealing in a schedule IV controlled substance (IC 35-48-4-3).
- (4) Dealing in a schedule V controlled substance (IC 35-48-4-4).
- (5) Possession of cocaine, ~~or~~ a narcotic drug, **or methamphetamine** (IC 35-48-4-6).
- (6) Possession of a controlled substance (IC 35-48-4-7).
- (7) Dealing in paraphernalia (IC 35-48-4-8.5).
- (8) Possession of paraphernalia (IC 35-48-4-8.3).
- (9) Offenses relating to registration (IC 35-48-4-14).

(g) For the purposes of this section, a person received risk counseling if the person had been:

- (1) notified in person or in writing that tests have confirmed the presence of antibodies to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in the person's blood; and
- (2) warned of the behavior that can transmit HIV.

SECTION 11. IC 35-42-1-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2001]: Sec. 1. A person who:

- (1) knowingly or intentionally kills another human being;
- (2) kills another human being while committing or attempting to commit arson, burglary, child molesting, consumer product tampering, criminal deviate conduct, kidnapping, rape, robbery, or carjacking;
- (3) kills another human being while committing or attempting to commit:

- (A) dealing in cocaine, ~~or~~ a narcotic drug, **or methamphetamine** (IC 35-48-4-1);
- (B) dealing in a schedule I, II, or III controlled substance (IC 35-48-4-2);
- (C) dealing in a schedule IV controlled substance (IC 35-48-4-3); or
- (D) dealing in a schedule V controlled substance; or
- (4) knowingly or intentionally kills a fetus that has attained viability (as defined in IC 16-18-2-365);

commits murder, a felony.

SECTION 12. IC 35-43-1-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.100-1999, SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2001]: Sec. 2. (a) A person who:

- (1) recklessly, knowingly, or intentionally damages or defaces



property of another person without the other person's consent; or
 (2) knowingly or intentionally causes another to suffer pecuniary
 loss by deception or by an expression of intention to injure
 another person or to damage the property or to impair the rights
 of another person;
 commits criminal mischief, a Class B misdemeanor. However, the
 offense is:

(A) a Class A misdemeanor if:

(i) the pecuniary loss is at least two hundred fifty dollars
 (\$250) but less than two thousand five hundred dollars
 (\$2,500);

(ii) the property damaged was a moving motor vehicle;

(iii) the property damaged was a car or equipment of a
 railroad company being operated on a railroad right-of-way;
 or

(iv) the property damage or defacement was caused by paint
 or other markings; and

(B) a Class D felony if:

(i) the pecuniary loss is at least two thousand five hundred
 dollars (\$2,500);

(ii) the damage causes a substantial interruption or
 impairment of utility service rendered to the public;

(iii) the damage is to a public record;

(iv) the damage causes substantial interruption or
 impairment of work conducted in a scientific research
 facility; ~~or~~

(v) the damage is to a law enforcement animal (as defined in
 IC 35-46-3-4.5); **or**

**(vi) the damage is to a container or appurtenance used to
 store, handle, or transport anhydrous ammonia (NH₃),
 including all vessels, tanks, cylinders, spheres, pumps,
 compressors, safety relief devices, liquid level gauging
 devices, valves, and pressure gauges.**

(b) A person who recklessly, knowingly, or intentionally damages:

(1) a structure used for religious worship;

(2) a school or community center;

(3) the grounds:

(A) adjacent to; and

(B) owned or rented in common with;

a structure or facility identified in subdivision (1) or (2); or

(4) personal property contained in a structure or located at a
 facility identified in subdivision (1) or (2);

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without the consent of the owner, possessor, or occupant of the property that is damaged, commits institutional criminal mischief, a Class A misdemeanor. However, the offense is a Class D felony if the pecuniary loss is at least two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) but less than two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500), and a Class C felony if the pecuniary loss is at least two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500).

(c) If a person is convicted of an offense under this section that involves the use of graffiti, the court may, in addition to any other penalty, order that the person's operator's license be suspended or invalidated by the bureau of motor vehicles for not more than one (1) year.

(d) The court may rescind an order for suspension or invalidation under subsection (c) and allow the person to receive a license or permit before the period of suspension or invalidation ends if the court determines that:

- (1) the person has removed or painted over the graffiti or has made other suitable restitution; and
- (2) the person who owns the property damaged or defaced by the criminal mischief or institutional criminal mischief is satisfied with the removal, painting, or other restitution performed by the person.

SECTION 13. IC 35-43-4-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2001]: Sec. 3. A person who knowingly or intentionally exerts unauthorized control over property of another person commits criminal conversion, a Class A misdemeanor.

However, the offense is a Class D felony if the property is:

- (1) anhydrous ammonia (NH₃); or**
- (1) a container or appurtenance used to store, handle, or transport anhydrous ammonia (NH₃), including all vessels, tanks, cylinders, spheres, pumps, compressors, safety relief devices, liquid level gauging devices, valves, and pressure gauges.**

SECTION 14. IC 35-45-6-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2001]: Sec. 1. As used in this chapter:

"Documentary material" means any document, drawing, photograph, recording, or other tangible item containing compiled data from which information can be either obtained or translated into a usable form.

"Enterprise" means:

- (1) a sole proprietorship, corporation, limited liability company, partnership, business trust, or governmental entity; or
- (2) a union, an association, or a group, whether a legal entity or

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1 merely associated in fact.

2 "Pattern of racketeering activity" means engaging in at least two (2)
3 incidents of racketeering activity that have the same or similar intent,
4 result, accomplice, victim, or method of commission, or that are
5 otherwise interrelated by distinguishing characteristics that are not
6 isolated incidents. However, the incidents are a pattern of racketeering
7 activity only if at least one (1) of the incidents occurred after August
8 31, 1980, and if the last of the incidents occurred within five (5) years
9 after a prior incident of racketeering activity.

10 "Racketeering activity" means to commit, to attempt to commit, to
11 conspire to commit a violation of, or aiding and abetting in a violation
12 of any of the following:

- 13 (1) A provision of IC 23-2-1, or of a rule or order issued under
- 14 IC 23-2-1.
- 15 (2) A violation of IC 35-45-9.
- 16 (3) A violation of IC 35-47.
- 17 (4) A violation of IC 35-49-3.
- 18 (5) Murder (IC 35-42-1-1).
- 19 (6) Battery as a Class C felony (IC 35-42-2-1).
- 20 (7) Kidnapping (IC 35-42-3-2).
- 21 (8) Child exploitation (IC 35-42-4-4).
- 22 (9) Robbery (IC 35-42-5-1).
- 23 (10) Carjacking (IC 35-42-5-2).
- 24 (11) Arson (IC 35-43-1-1).
- 25 (12) Burglary (IC 35-43-2-1).
- 26 (13) Theft (IC 35-43-4-2).
- 27 (14) Receiving stolen property (IC 35-43-4-2).
- 28 (15) Forgery (IC 35-43-5-2).
- 29 (16) Fraud (IC 35-43-5-4(1) through IC 35-43-5-4(9)).
- 30 (17) Bribery (IC 35-44-1-1).
- 31 (18) Official misconduct (IC 35-44-1-2).
- 32 (19) Conflict of interest (IC 35-44-1-3).
- 33 (20) Perjury (IC 35-44-2-1).
- 34 (21) Obstruction of justice (IC 35-44-3-4).
- 35 (22) Intimidation (IC 35-45-2-1).
- 36 (23) Promoting prostitution (IC 35-45-4-4).
- 37 (24) Promoting professional gambling (IC 35-45-5-4).
- 38 (25) Dealing in cocaine, ~~or~~ a narcotic drug, **or**
- 39 **methamphetamine** (IC 35-48-4-1).
- 40 (26) Dealing in a schedule I, II, or III controlled substance
- 41 (IC 35-48-4-2).
- 42 (27) Dealing in a schedule IV controlled substance

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(IC 35-48-4-3).

(28) Dealing in a schedule V controlled substance (IC 35-48-4-4).

(29) Dealing in marijuana, hash oil, or hashish (IC 35-48-4-10).

(30) Money laundering (IC 35-45-15-5).

SECTION 15. IC 35-47-4-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.14-2000, SECTION 76, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2001]: Sec. 5. (a) As used in this section, "serious violent felon" means a person who has been convicted of:

(1) committing a serious violent felony in:

(A) Indiana; or

(B) any other jurisdiction in which the elements of the crime for which the conviction was entered are substantially similar to the elements of a serious violent felony; or

(2) attempting to commit or conspiring to commit a serious violent felony in:

(A) Indiana as provided under IC 35-41-5-1 or IC 35-41-5-2;

or

(B) any other jurisdiction in which the elements of the crime for which the conviction was entered are substantially similar to the elements of attempting to commit or conspiring to commit a serious violent felony.

(b) As used in this section, "serious violent felony" means:

(1) murder (IC 35-42-1-1);

(2) voluntary manslaughter (IC 35-42-1-3);

(3) reckless homicide not committed by means of a vehicle (IC 35-42-1-5);

(4) battery as a Class B felony (IC 35-42-2-1(a)(4)) or Class C felony (IC 35-42-2-1(a)(3));

(5) aggravated battery (IC 35-42-2-1.5);

(6) kidnapping (IC 35-42-3-2);

(7) criminal confinement (IC 35-42-3-3);

(8) rape (IC 35-42-4-1);

(9) criminal deviate conduct (IC 35-42-4-2);

(10) child molesting (IC 35-42-4-3);

(11) sexual battery as a Class C felony (IC 35-42-4-8);

(12) robbery (IC 35-42-5-1);

(13) carjacking (IC 35-42-5-2);

(14) arson as a Class A felony or Class B felony (IC 35-43-1-1(a));

(15) burglary as a Class A felony or Class B felony (IC 35-43-2-1);

(16) assisting a criminal as a Class C felony (IC 35-44-3-2);



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(17) resisting law enforcement as a Class B felony or Class C felony (IC 35-44-3-3);

(18) escape as a Class B felony or Class C felony (IC 35-44-3-5);

(19) trafficking with an inmate as a Class C felony (IC 35-44-3-9);

(20) criminal gang intimidation (IC 35-45-9-4);

(21) stalking as a Class B felony or Class C felony (IC 35-45-10-5);

(22) incest (IC 35-46-1-3);

(23) dealing in cocaine, ~~or~~ a narcotic drug, **or methamphetamine** (IC 35-48-4-1);

(24) dealing in a schedule I, II, or III controlled substance (IC 35-48-4-2);

(25) dealing in a schedule IV controlled substance (IC 35-48-4-3);
or

(26) dealing in a schedule V controlled substance (IC 35-48-4-4).

(c) A serious violent felon who knowingly or intentionally possesses a firearm commits unlawful possession of a firearm by a serious violent felon, a Class B felony.

SECTION 16. IC 35-48-4-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2001]: Sec. 1. (a) A person who:

(1) knowingly or intentionally:

(A) manufactures;

(B) finances the manufacture of;

(C) delivers; or

(D) finances the delivery of;

cocaine, ~~or~~ a narcotic drug, **or methamphetamine**, pure or adulterated, classified in schedule I or II; or

(2) possesses, with intent to:

(A) manufacture;

(B) finance the manufacture of;

(C) deliver; or

(D) finance the delivery of;

cocaine, ~~or~~ a narcotic drug, **or methamphetamine**, pure or adulterated, classified in schedule I or II;

commits dealing in cocaine, ~~or~~ a narcotic drug, **or methamphetamine**, a Class B felony, except as provided in subsection (b).

(b) The offense is a Class A felony if:

(1) the amount of the drug involved weighs three (3) grams or more;

(2) the person:

(A) delivered; or



- (B) financed the delivery of;
- the drug to a person under eighteen (18) years of age at least three
- (3) years junior to the person; or
- (3) the person delivered or financed the delivery of the drug:
 - (A) on a school bus; or
 - (B) in, on, or within one thousand (1,000) feet of:
 - (i) school property;
 - (ii) a public park; or
 - (iii) a family housing complex.

SECTION 17. IC 35-48-4-6, AS AMENDED BY P.L.188-1999, SECTION 7, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2001]: Sec. 6. (a) A person who, without a valid prescription or order of a practitioner acting in the course of the practitioner's professional practice, knowingly or intentionally possesses cocaine (pure or adulterated), ~~or~~ a narcotic drug (pure or adulterated), **or methamphetamine (pure or adulterated)** classified in schedule I or II commits possession of cocaine, ~~or~~ a narcotic drug, **or methamphetamine**, a Class D felony, except as provided in subsection (b).

(b) The offense is:

- (1) a Class C felony if:
 - (A) the amount of the drug involved (pure or adulterated) weighs three (3) grams or more; or
 - (B) the person was also in possession of a firearm (as defined in IC 35-47-1-5);
- (2) a Class B felony if the person in possession of the cocaine, ~~or~~ a narcotic drug, **or methamphetamine** possesses less than three
- (3) grams of pure or adulterated cocaine or narcotic drug:
 - (A) on a school bus; or
 - (B) in, on, or within one thousand (1,000) feet of:
 - (i) school property;
 - (ii) a public park; or
 - (iii) a family housing complex; and
- (3) a Class A felony if the person possesses the cocaine, ~~or~~ a narcotic drug, **or methamphetamine** in an amount (pure or adulterated) weighing at least three (3) grams:
 - (A) on a school bus; or
 - (B) in, on, or within one thousand (1,000) feet of:
 - (i) school property;
 - (ii) a public park; or
 - (iii) a family housing complex.

SECTION 18. IC 35-48-4-14.5, AS ADDED BY P.L.150-1999,



SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2001]: Sec. 14.5. (a) As used in this section, "chemical reagents or precursors" refers to one (1) or more of the following:

- (1) Ephedrine.
- (2) Pseudoephedrine.
- (3) Phenylpropanolamine.
- (4) The salts, isomers, and salts of isomers of a substance identified in subdivisions (1) through (3).
- (5) Anhydrous ammonia.
- (6) Organic solvents.
- (7) Hydrochloric acid.
- (8) Lithium metal.
- (9) Sodium metal.
- (10) Ether.
- (11) Sulfuric acid.
- (12) Red phosphorous.
- (13) Iodine.
- (14) Sodium hydroxide (lye).
- (15) Potassium dichromate.
- (16) Sodium dichromate.
- (17) Potassium permanganate.
- (18) Chromium trioxide.

(b) A person who possesses anhydrous ammonia with the intent to manufacture methamphetamine, a schedule II controlled substance under IC 35-48-2-6, commits a Class D felony. However, the offense is a Class C felony if the person possesses anhydrous ammonia with intent to manufacture methamphetamine, a schedule II controlled substance under IC 35-48-2-6:

- (1) on a school bus; or**
- (2) in, on, or within one thousand (1,000) feet of:**
 - (A) school property;**
 - (B) a public park; or**
 - (C) a family housing complex.**

(c) A person who possesses two (2) or more chemical reagents or precursors with the intent to manufacture:

- (1) Methcathinone, a schedule I controlled substance under IC 35-48-2-4;
- (2) Methamphetamine, a schedule II controlled substance under IC 35-48-2-6;
- (3) Amphetamine, a schedule II controlled substance under IC 35-48-2-6; or
- (4) Phentermine, a schedule IV controlled substance under



1 IC 35-48-2-10;
2 commits a Class D felony.

3 **(d) An offense under subsection (c) is a Class C felony if the**
4 **person possesses two (2) or more chemical reagents or precursors**
5 **with intent to manufacture methamphetamine, a schedule II**
6 **controlled substance under IC 35-48-2-6:**

7 **(1) on a school bus; or**

8 **(2) in, on, or within one thousand (1,000) feet of:**

9 **(A) school property;**

10 **(B) a public park; or**

11 **(C) a family housing complex.**

12 SECTION 19. IC 35-50-2-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.188-1999,
13 SECTION 8, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
14 JULY 1, 2001]: Sec. 2. (a) The court may suspend any part of a
15 sentence for a felony, except as provided in this section or in section
16 2.1 of this chapter.

17 (b) With respect to the following crimes listed in this subsection, the
18 court may suspend only that part of the sentence that is in excess of the
19 minimum sentence:

20 (1) The crime committed was a Class A or Class B felony and the
21 person has a prior unrelated felony conviction.

22 (2) The crime committed was a Class C felony and less than seven
23 (7) years have elapsed between the date the person was
24 discharged from probation, imprisonment, or parole, whichever
25 is later, for a prior unrelated felony conviction and the date the
26 person committed the Class C felony for which the person is
27 being sentenced.

28 (3) The crime committed was a Class D felony and less than three
29 (3) years have elapsed between the date the person was
30 discharged from probation, imprisonment, or parole, whichever
31 is later, for a prior unrelated felony conviction and the date the
32 person committed the Class D felony for which the person is
33 being sentenced. However, the court may suspend the minimum
34 sentence for the crime only if the court orders home detention
35 under IC 35-38-1-21 or IC 35-38-2.5-5 instead of the minimum
36 sentence specified for the crime under this chapter.

37 (4) The felony committed was:

38 (A) murder (IC 35-42-1-1);

39 (B) battery (IC 35-42-2-1) with a deadly weapon;

40 (C) sexual battery (IC 35-42-4-8) with a deadly weapon;

41 (D) kidnapping (IC 35-42-3-2);

42 (E) confinement (IC 35-42-3-3) with a deadly weapon;



- 1 (F) rape (IC 35-42-4-1) as a Class A felony;
 2 (G) criminal deviate conduct (IC 35-42-4-2) as a Class A
 3 felony;
 4 (H) child molesting (IC 35-42-4-3) as a Class A or Class B
 5 felony;
 6 (I) robbery (IC 35-42-5-1) resulting in serious bodily injury or
 7 with a deadly weapon;
 8 (J) arson (IC 35-43-1-1) for hire or resulting in serious bodily
 9 injury;
 10 (K) burglary (IC 35-43-2-1) resulting in serious bodily injury
 11 or with a deadly weapon;
 12 (L) resisting law enforcement (IC 35-44-3-3) with a deadly
 13 weapon;
 14 (M) escape (IC 35-44-3-5) with a deadly weapon;
 15 (N) rioting (IC 35-45-1-2) with a deadly weapon;
 16 (O) dealing in cocaine, ~~or~~ a narcotic drug, **or**
 17 **methamphetamine** (IC 35-48-4-1) as a Class A felony;
 18 (P) dealing in a schedule I, II, or III controlled substance
 19 (IC 35-48-4-2) if the amount of controlled substance involved
 20 has an aggregate weight of three (3) grams or more;
 21 (Q) an offense under IC 9-30-5 (operating a vehicle while
 22 intoxicated) and the person who committed the offense has
 23 accumulated at least two (2) prior unrelated convictions under
 24 IC 9-30-5; or
 25 (R) aggravated battery (IC 35-42-2-1.5).
- 26 (c) Except as provided in subsection (e), whenever the court
 27 suspends a sentence for a felony, it shall place the person on probation
 28 under IC 35-38-2 for a fixed period to end not later than the date that
 29 the maximum sentence that may be imposed for the felony will expire.
- 30 (d) The minimum sentence for a person convicted of voluntary
 31 manslaughter may not be suspended unless the court finds at the
 32 sentencing hearing that the crime was not committed by means of a
 33 deadly weapon.
- 34 (e) Whenever the court suspends that part of an offender's (as
 35 defined in IC 5-2-12-4) sentence that is suspendible under subsection
 36 (b), the court shall place the offender on probation under IC 35-38-2 for
 37 not more than ten (10) years.
- 38 (f) An additional term of imprisonment imposed under
 39 IC 35-50-2-11 may not be suspended.
- 40 (g) A term of imprisonment imposed under IC 35-47-10-6 or
 41 IC 35-47-10-7 may not be suspended if the commission of the offense
 42 was knowing or intentional.

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(h) A term of imprisonment imposed for an offense under IC 35-48-4-6(b)(1)(B) may not be suspended.

SECTION 20. IC 35-50-2-9 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2001]: Sec. 9. (a) The state may seek either a death sentence or a sentence of life imprisonment without parole for murder by alleging, on a page separate from the rest of the charging instrument, the existence of at least one (1) of the aggravating circumstances listed in subsection (b). In the sentencing hearing after a person is convicted of murder, the state must prove beyond a reasonable doubt the existence of at least one (1) of the aggravating circumstances alleged. However, the state may not proceed against a defendant under this section if a court determines at a pretrial hearing under IC 35-36-9 that the defendant is a mentally retarded individual.

(b) The aggravating circumstances are as follows:

(1) The defendant committed the murder by intentionally killing the victim while committing or attempting to commit any of the following:

(A) Arson (IC 35-43-1-1).

(B) Burglary (IC 35-43-2-1).

(C) Child molesting (IC 35-42-4-3).

(D) Criminal deviate conduct (IC 35-42-4-2).

(E) Kidnapping (IC 35-42-3-2).

(F) Rape (IC 35-42-4-1).

(G) Robbery (IC 35-42-5-1).

(H) Carjacking (IC 35-42-5-2).

(I) Criminal gang activity (IC 35-45-9-3).

(J) Dealing in cocaine, ~~or~~ a narcotic drug, **or methamphetamine** (IC 35-48-4-1).

(2) The defendant committed the murder by the unlawful detonation of an explosive with intent to injure person or damage property.

(3) The defendant committed the murder by lying in wait.

(4) The defendant who committed the murder was hired to kill.

(5) The defendant committed the murder by hiring another person to kill.

(6) The victim of the murder was a corrections employee, probation officer, parole officer, community corrections worker, home detention officer, fireman, judge, or law enforcement officer, and either:

(A) the victim was acting in the course of duty; or

(B) the murder was motivated by an act the victim performed while acting in the course of duty.

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(7) The defendant has been convicted of another murder.

(8) The defendant has committed another murder, at any time, regardless of whether the defendant has been convicted of that other murder.

(9) The defendant was:

(A) under the custody of the department of correction;

(B) under the custody of a county sheriff;

(C) on probation after receiving a sentence for the commission of a felony; or

(D) on parole;

at the time the murder was committed.

(10) The defendant dismembered the victim.

(11) The defendant burned, mutilated, or tortured the victim while the victim was alive.

(12) The victim of the murder was less than twelve (12) years of age.

(13) The victim was a victim of any of the following offenses for which the defendant was convicted:

(A) Battery as a Class D felony or as a Class C felony under IC 35-42-2-1.

(B) Kidnapping (IC 35-42-3-2).

(C) Criminal confinement (IC 35-42-3-3).

(D) A sex crime under IC 35-42-4.

(14) The victim of the murder was listed by the state or known by the defendant to be a witness against the defendant and the defendant committed the murder with the intent to prevent the person from testifying.

(15) The defendant committed the murder by intentionally discharging a firearm (as defined in IC 35-47-1-5):

(A) into an inhabited dwelling; or

(B) from a vehicle.

(16) The victim of the murder was pregnant and the murder resulted in the intentional killing of a fetus that has attained viability (as defined in IC 16-18-2-365).

(c) The mitigating circumstances that may be considered under this section are as follows:

(1) The defendant has no significant history of prior criminal conduct.

(2) The defendant was under the influence of extreme mental or emotional disturbance when the murder was committed.

(3) The victim was a participant in or consented to the defendant's conduct.

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(4) The defendant was an accomplice in a murder committed by another person, and the defendant's participation was relatively minor.

(5) The defendant acted under the substantial domination of another person.

(6) The defendant's capacity to appreciate the criminality of the defendant's conduct or to conform that conduct to the requirements of law was substantially impaired as a result of mental disease or defect or of intoxication.

(7) The defendant was less than eighteen (18) years of age at the time the murder was committed.

(8) Any other circumstances appropriate for consideration.

(d) If the defendant was convicted of murder in a jury trial, the jury shall reconvene for the sentencing hearing. If the trial was to the court, or the judgment was entered on a guilty plea, the court alone shall conduct the sentencing hearing. The jury or the court may consider all the evidence introduced at the trial stage of the proceedings, together with new evidence presented at the sentencing hearing. The court shall instruct the jury concerning the statutory penalties for murder and any other offenses for which the defendant was convicted, the potential for consecutive or concurrent sentencing, and the availability of good time credit and clemency. The defendant may present any additional evidence relevant to:

(1) the aggravating circumstances alleged; or

(2) any of the mitigating circumstances listed in subsection (c).

(e) Except as provided by IC 35-36-9, if the hearing is by jury, the jury shall recommend to the court whether the death penalty or life imprisonment without parole, or neither, should be imposed. The jury may recommend:

(1) the death penalty; or

(2) life imprisonment without parole;

only if it makes the findings described in subsection (k). The court shall make the final determination of the sentence, after considering the jury's recommendation, and the sentence shall be based on the same standards that the jury was required to consider. The court is not bound by the jury's recommendation. In making the final determination of the sentence after receiving the jury's recommendation, the court may receive evidence of the crime's impact on members of the victim's family.

(f) If a jury is unable to agree on a sentence recommendation after reasonable deliberations, the court shall discharge the jury and proceed as if the hearing had been to the court alone.

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(g) If the hearing is to the court alone, except as provided by IC 35-36-9, the court shall:

- (1) sentence the defendant to death; or
- (2) impose a term of life imprisonment without parole; only if it makes the findings described in subsection (k).

(h) If a court sentences a defendant to death, the court shall order the defendant's execution to be carried out not later than one (1) year and one (1) day after the date the defendant was convicted. The supreme court has exclusive jurisdiction to stay the execution of a death sentence. If the supreme court stays the execution of a death sentence, the supreme court shall order a new date for the defendant's execution.

(i) If a person sentenced to death by a court files a petition for post-conviction relief, the court, not later than ninety (90) days after the date the petition is filed, shall set a date to hold a hearing to consider the petition. If a court does not, within the ninety (90) day period, set the date to hold the hearing to consider the petition, the court's failure to set the hearing date is not a basis for additional post-conviction relief. The attorney general shall answer the petition for post-conviction relief on behalf of the state. At the request of the attorney general, a prosecuting attorney shall assist the attorney general. The court shall enter written findings of fact and conclusions of law concerning the petition not later than ninety (90) days after the date the hearing concludes. However, if the court determines that the petition is without merit, the court may dismiss the petition within ninety (90) days without conducting a hearing under this subsection.

(j) A death sentence is subject to automatic review by the supreme court. The review, which shall be heard under rules adopted by the supreme court, shall be given priority over all other cases. The supreme court's review must take into consideration all claims that the:

- (1) conviction or sentence was in violation of the:
 - (A) Constitution of the State of Indiana; or
 - (B) Constitution of the United States;
- (2) sentencing court was without jurisdiction to impose a sentence; and
- (3) sentence:
 - (A) exceeds the maximum sentence authorized by law; or
 - (B) is otherwise erroneous.

If the supreme court cannot complete its review by the date set by the sentencing court for the defendant's execution under subsection (h), the supreme court shall stay the execution of the death sentence and set a new date to carry out the defendant's execution.

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1 (k) Before a sentence may be imposed under this section, the jury,
2 in a proceeding under subsection (e), or the court, in a proceeding
3 under subsection (g), must find that:

4 (1) the state has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that at least
5 one (1) of the aggravating circumstances listed in subsection (b)
6 exists; and

7 (2) any mitigating circumstances that exist are outweighed by the
8 aggravating circumstance or circumstances.

9 SECTION 21. [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2001] **The amendment of**
10 **IC 15-3-2-13 by this act is intended to more specifically state the**
11 **intent of the general assembly that a person who commits a**
12 **violation of the rules adopted by the state chemist under IC 15-3-2**
13 **is subject to a Class C infraction. The amendment of IC 15-3-2-13**
14 **by this act shall not be construed to invalidate any judgment under**
15 **IC 15-3-2-13 for an act or failure to act committed before July 1,**
16 **2001.**

17 SECTION 22. [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2001] **IC 22-11-20, as added**
18 **by this act, and IC 35, as amended by this act, apply only to**
19 **offenses committed after June 30, 2001.**

20 SECTION 23. [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2001] **IC 34-30-3-2, as**
21 **added by this act, applies only to a cause of action that accrues**
22 **after June 30, 2001. The enactment of IC 34-30-3-2, as added by**
23 **this act, shall not be considered in determining liability for a cause**
24 **of action that accrues before July 1, 2001.**

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